

A NEW PROSTRATE VARIETY OF *ERIOGONUM APRICUM*
(POLYGONACEAE)

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The Ione Buckwheat, *Eriogonum apricum* Howell, is a narrow endemic restricted to acidic, kaolinitic, clay soils of the Ione Formation (Allen, 1929) near Ione, Amador Co., California. The original population, discovered by Howell in 1954, is located on an exposed red clay hill about four miles south of Ione. A second population is located along California Highway 88, about two miles south of Ione (Roderick, 1964). Recently a third population was discovered by Gankin and Hildreth in February 1967 about five miles north of Ione, which differs from the previously known populations in having prostrate stems.

Eriogonum apricum Howell var. **prostratum** Myatt, var. nov. A var. *apico* differt caulibus prostratis, foliis minoribus. Similar to var. *apricum* except that the basal rosette is 3–7 cm across, with glabrous prostrate stems; leaves orbicular to ovate, truncate to slightly cordate, woolly-tomentose beneath, glabrous above, (3–) 5–6 (–9) mm long (fig. 1).



FIG. 1. *Eriogonum apricum*: left, var. *prostratum*; right, var. *apricum*.

Type. Open areas among *Arctostaphylos myrtifolia* Parry on red clay soil, near the Irish Hill Road about 3 miles from the junction with Highway 104, about 5 miles north of Ione, Amador Co., California, elevation ca. 300 ft., June 20, 1967, *Myatt s.n.* (DAV-holotype).

All three known populations of *E. apricum* are located within exposed areas of *Arctostaphylos myrtifolia* Parry vegetation, which is apparently an azonal vegetation type (Gankin & Major, 1964).

The new variety differs from *E. apricum* var. *apricum* in several subtle but consistent ways. The var. *prostratum* flowers from mid-June to early

July, with the seeds being shed by mid July. The two populations of var. *apricum*, however, flower from mid July through September and seeds are shed from August through late October. The leaves of var. *prostratum* are generally smaller than those of var. *apricum*, the former averaging 5–6 mm and are often 10–11 mm long. The only anatomical difference evident is that the cortex cells in the flowering stems of var. *prostratum* are of a longer, palisade type, being 2–3 times the length of those in var. *apricum*. Greenhouse studies have shown that plants grown from seeds of var. *prostratum* retain these distinctive characteristics under uniform conditions.

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CLARKIA JOLONENSIS (ONAGRACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM THE INNER COAST RANGES OF CALIFORNIA

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In the most recent taxonomic discussion of *Clarkia deflexa*, Lewis and Lewis (1955) pointed out that this endemic California species “shows considerable variation, particularly from population to population and to some extent regionally.” A further study of this species (Parnell, 1968) has clarified that, in fact, what has been included under the name *C. deflexa* are two morphologically distinct population groups effectively separated from each other by both geographical and internal barriers to gene exchange.

The first group of populations is found in the outer Coast Ranges of California from Orange Co. north to San Luis Obispo Co. Although there is a high degree of morphological variation between these populations, hybrids between them are highly fertile (Lewis, 1953; Parnell, 1968).

The second group of populations is known only from the inner Coast Ranges of Monterey Co. As in the case of the first group, interpopulational hybrids are fully fertile.

Except for two individuals from populations in the outer Coast Ranges who were heterozygous for a single translocation, all individuals includ-